

Rennacker & Co.

CLOTHIERS

RELIABLE

Clothiers, Hatters & Furnishers

Northwest Cor. Madison and Halsted Sts., Chicago.

C. W. Seneco.

A. W. Ring.

SENECO & RING,

—FINE—

Boots & Shoes

177 and 179 Dearborn Street,

Commercial Nat'l Bank Bldg.,

Chicago, - Illinois.

P. KIOLBASSA.

E. E. BRODOWSKI.

P. KIOLBASSA & CO.,

Real Estate.

113 West Division Street,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Important...

Our stock of Foreign and Domestic
PIECE GOODS is one of the largest
in the city. Our make is the finest,
and prices reasonable. SUITS made
to your measure from \$30 to \$60.
We invite your inspection.

WM. H. WANAMAKER, 122 Dearborn St., Chicago.

J. DANIELS.

H. DANIELS.

M. DANIELS.

THE DANIELS

Packing and Provision Company

DANIELS BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS.

3827 and 3829 Cottage Grove Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

TELEPHONE OAKLAND 217.

Currier's European Hotel,

15 AND 17 SOUTH CLARK ST.

150 newly furnished rooms. Passenger elevator, steam heat and baths. One block from City and County Building. Six principal theaters, one to three blocks.

Rates, 50c, 75c and \$1 per Day; \$2.50 to \$5 per Week.

ANNA HOUSE,

102 and 104 N. Clark St., corner Indiana St., Chicago.

THOMAS H. CURRIER, Proprietor.

REVERE HOUSE

Cor. Clark and Michigan Sts.,

...CHICAGO...

AMERICAN AND

...EUROPEAN PLAN.

250 ROOMS.

every one of which is well lighted and ventilated. Location—Four blocks north of Court House and City Hall, and two blocks from C. & N. W. Depot.

RATES:

American Plan.....\$2.00 and up

European Plan.....75 cts. and up

Special rates made to families.

John J. Philbin,

PROPRIETOR.

JAPANESE AT HOME.

ROOMS MADE ANY SIZE TO SUIT AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE.

In Some Fine Homes Chairs and Tables Are Entirely Unknown—The Guests at Dinner Squat on the Floor—The Beauty of the Women and Their Beautiful Surroundings—A Description in Verse.

The Japanese home has been well described as a sort of dolly's house magnified to a thousand diameters. "All wood and wicker and white paper!"

Almost every house in Japan, however humble, has a garden. Some of these gardens are very beautiful, with huge leaved palms, shady maples, bending bamboos and bright colored shrubs and flowers. Bumblebees, broad-winged butterflies, half-tamed crows and sweet humming birds enliven the scene.

The entrance hall is a platform raised a couple of feet above the ground. Here the foreigner removes his boots and the Japanese his sandals. The divisions of the rooms are sliding panels, ingeniously arranged in the grooves to inclose a space at the pleasure of the house-

girls of 13 or 14. Their dress is very like that of the men—a loose robe, with immense sleeves that hang down like wings. This robe is folded around her person, left quite too open at the bosom, and fastened around the waist with a sash, which terminates over her left in a great square bow like a butterfly. Her face is round and full and always pretty. Her complexion is generally rosy, her eyes small and almond-shaped, but bright and playful; her expression kind, frank and refined. Her hair is black as a coal, and usually combed up in front in a sort of pompadour fashion, and tied behind in a glossy roll, ornamented with ribbons, flowers and combs, variously shaped, according to the style of the day, or high or low station. Her figure is usually plump and graceful, and she is mounted on a high pair of stilts or sandals, raising her about three or four inches above the ground, on which she hobbles about with a studied shuffle, which is considered form and fashion in Japan.

"The influences of civilization are seen in the dress and fashion of the Japanese wife. The days when she stained her teeth black on her wedding day and shaved her eyebrow



A JAPANESE VILLA IN THE EARLY MORNING.

holder. A large room can therefore be converted into a number of smaller rooms, and, as almost by magic touch, the room in which you have been sitting becomes divided into a number of sleeping chambers. Chairs and tables are almost unknown. The posture of repose is a "squat." At mealtimes you squat anywhere and your food is placed before you. When you are tired you throw yourself anywhere on the floor, with no fear of soiling your white clothes. When evening comes you do not seek your chamber, but simply make it by sliding the wall round the spot you have chosen for your slumbers. In the morning you take a bath, and when you return bed and bedroom alike have disappeared! The panels have been removed. The bath is a great institution in Japan. A great big tub of water, with a stovepipe running up inside of it filled with red-hot charcoal. There you sit until the pores are opened, and the cold douche follows!

The Japanese dinner is excellent. The dishes are endless. They usually begin with a dish of soup and another of fish brought in upon a lacquer tray. You drink the soup out of a bowl, and eat the fish with your chopsticks. After the dish comes another lacquer dish with four or five heaps of food. A small bird or wild fowl, some roasted chestnuts, a few boiled lily roots, and some stewed seaweed. Wine is always

when the first baby was born are past, except, perhaps, in the lower classes in remote country districts. "In Japan marriage is purely civil contract, without religious or official ceremonies. Monogamy has been the law of Japan from very ancient times. It is true that concubinage exists, but a legalized system of polygamy has never been adopted. Divorce is less common in Japan than it is in Chicago, and what is unusual in Oriental countries, a wife may sue for a divorce from her husband.

"The Japanese wife is singularly faithful in her conjugal relations. The key to her character is found in the word 'obedience.' Ages ago Confucius declared obedience to be the rule of life; if a daughter, to her father; if a wife, to her husband; if a widow, to her eldest son. Under such a condition of things love matches are almost unknown. But the Japanese wife learns to love." Mr. Newman says that "the original Japanese belle was a girl with a white face, a long slender throat and neck, a narrow chest, small limbs and small hands and feet." But Mr. McClatchie has translated the description of Lady Kokonoya, an ideal Japanese beauty, as follows:

Her figure so trim
As the willow tree's bough is as graceful
and slim;
Her complexion as white as Fuji's hoar
peak.

'Neath the snows of midwinter—like
dew on the petals of a cherry—
With a dear little nose,
And two eyes black as slates,
And a pair of ripe lips which, when parted,
disclose
Pearly teeth—her fine eyebrows obliquely
arced.

(In Japan that's a beauty—her hair's
dark as jet
And is coiled in thick masses on top of her
head.)

In a wonderful chignon as big as a plate.
(There are eight styles of chignon, just
here I may tell
My fair readers, as known to the Japan-
ese belle.)

Then, to brighten the beauty bestowed on
her part
Of kind Nature, she's called in the assist-
ance of Art,
For rice powder to render more dazzlingly
fair
Her face, hands, neck and chin—cherry
oil for her hair—

Just a smidgen of rouge to embellish her
lip,
And a host of cosmetics my memory that
To complete the fair picture of bright
loveliness,
Add to all this the charm of her elegant
dress:

Satin, crepe and brocade
Here contribute their aid
For the long, flowing garments in which
she's arrayed,
Which hang loose from her shoulders, in
All embroidered with storks and plump
blossoms in gold;

Next, a broad velvet girdle encircles her
waist,
Tied behind in a huge bow; her feet are
incased
In small spotted white stockings, which
fairly leap
From beneath her red japon's elaborate
sweep
And a hairpin of tortoise shell, daintily to
secure
On her brow place a circlet of gilt filigree.

How is Air Apartments.

It is the general practice to open only the lower part of the windows of a room in ventilating it, whereas if the upper part were also opened, the object would be more speedily effected. The air in an apartment is usually heated to a higher temperature than the outer air, and it is thus rendered lighter, and as the outer air rushes in, the warmer and lighter air is forced upward, and finding no outlet, remains in the room. If a candle be held in the doorway near the floor it will be found that the flame will be blown inward; but, if it be raised nearly to the top of the doorway, it will go outward; the warm air flowing out at the top, while the cold air flows in at the bottom. A current of warm air from the room is generally rushing up the flue of the chimney, if the flue be open, even though there should be no fire in the stove; therefore open fireplaces are the best ventilators we can have for a chamber, with an opening arranged in the chimney near the ceiling. (New York Times.)

FALSE DIAMONDS.

METHODS PRACTICED TO INCREASE THEIR VALUE

Swelling Their Size by "Doubling"—Altering the Shade of a Stone—Spurious Gems.

The value of diamonds and other gems depending mainly upon their bulk, the efforts of the falsifiers have been chiefly directed to increasing the proportions, says the Pall Mall Gazette. The principal mode of so doing is known as "doubling." It was in use in the seventeenth century, and a case before the law courts in reference to a so-called rule shows that it is still flourishing. It consists in joining together with cement a portion of a real stone and an imitation so as to make the combination appear one and indivisible. This can be done so deftly that the initiated are sometimes deceived, as the case above referred to goes to show.

So long as a combination of this kind remains unmet the expert discovers it usually by a close examination of the edges; when it is mounted in a ring, bracelet or other setting recognition is practically impossible. This is the most common form of deceit in the jewel trade. If some of the jewels prized by noble and princely houses were taken to pieces and carefully examined by an expert the result might astonish the owners. Some surprising discoveries of this kind have been made when family jewels were being remounted.

It is to guard against deceptions of this kind that jewelers and dealers in precious stones decline to buy gems in their settings. When the gem is unset it can easily be subjected to a ready and infallible test. A stone about which there may be suspicion is dropped into a dish of very hot water. If it is a "doublet" the cement quickly dissolves, and the component parts fall asunder. But "doublets" are also made in which real diamonds find no place.

The art of glass manufacture has made many advances in recent years, and experience has taught those who make it their business to fabricate spurious gems that a better result and a closer imitation of the genuine article can be obtained by joining two pieces of glass of diverse shades. It is managed in this way: The top portion of the false brilliant is made from glass in which there is a pale yellow or straw colored tinge. In the underside of this a socket is drilled, into this socket is fitted a stem of glass of light bluish shade, the result of the combination being that the false stone gleams and sparkles like a gem of the purest water. The best imitations of this description are so effective that when well mounted they deceive all but the best judges.

Among the tests used by dealers and jewelers to ascertain not only the reality, but the quality of diamonds offered for sale is that of resistance or hardness. Few professionals are without a case of proved diamonds, graded according to their degree of hardness. All purchases are tested by this scale, and their quality ascertained. A specially constructed microscope is used to distinguish colors in stones. It has also been stated that diamonds are seldom bought by the trade after they are mounted. They are generally taken out of the setting for inspection. One of the oldest tricks of the trade is to color the bed in which the stone rests as to change the hue of the gem. For instance, a ruby will glow with a deeper and more intense fire if the bottom and sides of the setting wherein it is fixed be colored red.

The shade of a stone can be altered or a flaw concealed by the skillful use of colors in this way. Naturally, this device does not deceive the initiated. A perfect stone is invariably mounted "a jour," or so that every part of it is visible.

The discovery of diamonds in South Africa led indirectly to some clever deceit by the dealers. Many of the South African diamonds have a straw tint, which has an unfavorable effect on their price, especially as experts believe that it will become more decided the longer the stones are exposed to the air. Some of the more knowing dealers discovered that by subjecting the straw-tinted diamonds to a bath of certain acids the objectionable color was removed and the gems became pure white. A number of diamonds so treated were sold in Paris and Berlin, and brought higher prices than if they had retained their original color. After exposure to the air for a certain length of time the original color returns, but by that time they have passed out of the dealers' hands. The fraud was soon found out by the trade, and now they guard against impositions of such a character by means of various tests. Of these, the most generally used are the hot water bath and friction. If a dyed stone be left in hot water for a few minutes it resumes its original hue; or if the gem be rubbed sharply on a towel, or even on a coat sleeve, its normal color can be detected. These tests are simple and efficacious, and in daily use.

Popularity of Sciences.

As scientific research has so much to do with our daily life, our comforts, our health and happiness, as contributing so beneficially to our commercial profit and safety, it is not at all surprising that, not only the scientist, but the "average man," is constantly on the alert for everything pertaining to scientific affairs. Illustrative of this modern trend we find that the number of science schools in England has nearly doubled in the past ten years; the number of pupils has also more than doubled, and the payments to science schools on the results of the examinations have increased by more than \$30,000 since last year. This country being more progressive than England, there has doubtless been a much greater advance. In fact, technical, industrial and manual training schools have been opened in every important city, and the demand for such practical education is constantly increasing. (Atlanta Constitution.)

It is stated that artificial rubies are made in France in large quantities.

AGNEW & CO.,

General Building Contractors

ROOM 1409,

No. 100 Washington Street,

Chicago.

FRANCIS AGNEW,
JOHN A. AGNEW,
JOHN A. AGNEW.

THOMAS AGNEW.

THOMAS AGNEW.

GAHAN & BYRNE,
GENERAL CONTRACTORS,

42d and Halsted Streets.

PETER J. BIEGLER. C. WAGNER. HENRY EBERTSHAUSER.

BIEGLER, EBERTSHAUSER & WAGNER,
CUT STONE CONTRACTORS

—AND DEALERS IN—

All Kinds of Cut and Sawed Stone.

Office, Yards and Saw Mill:

Southeast Corner of Division and Cherr. Streets,

Box 171, Builders' and Traders' Exchange, - CHICAGO.

TELEPHONE 4737.

JAMES PEASE,

622 Lincoln Avenue,

PAINTING

GRAINING

CALCIMINING, ETC.

Telephone, - Lake View 158.

T. JOHNSON & CO.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

COOPERAGE

—AND DEALERS IN—

Coopers' Stock.

OFFICE and SHOP, 210 to 216 N. Carpenter St.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TELEPHONE WEST 460.

M. F. GALLAGHER, Pres.

JOHN C. SCHUBERT, Sec. and Treas.

—THE—

GALLAGHER FLORAL CO.,
FLORISTS

FLOWERS AND DECORATIONS.

Wabash Ave. and Monroe St., and 185 Michigan Ave.

TELEPHONE MAIN 2358. GREENHOUSES, 5649 WASHINGTON AVE.

MARTIN BECKER,

—DEALER IN—

Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Clothing,

HATS, CAPS, AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

326 Division Street, near Sedgwick St.,

CHICAGO.

Strictly One Price.